

**Napoleon with his
nieces and nephews on
the terrace at Saint-
Cloud, by Louis Ducis,
1810. Napoleon and
four of his siblings
have living
descendants.**

Relatives to Napoleon Bonapart

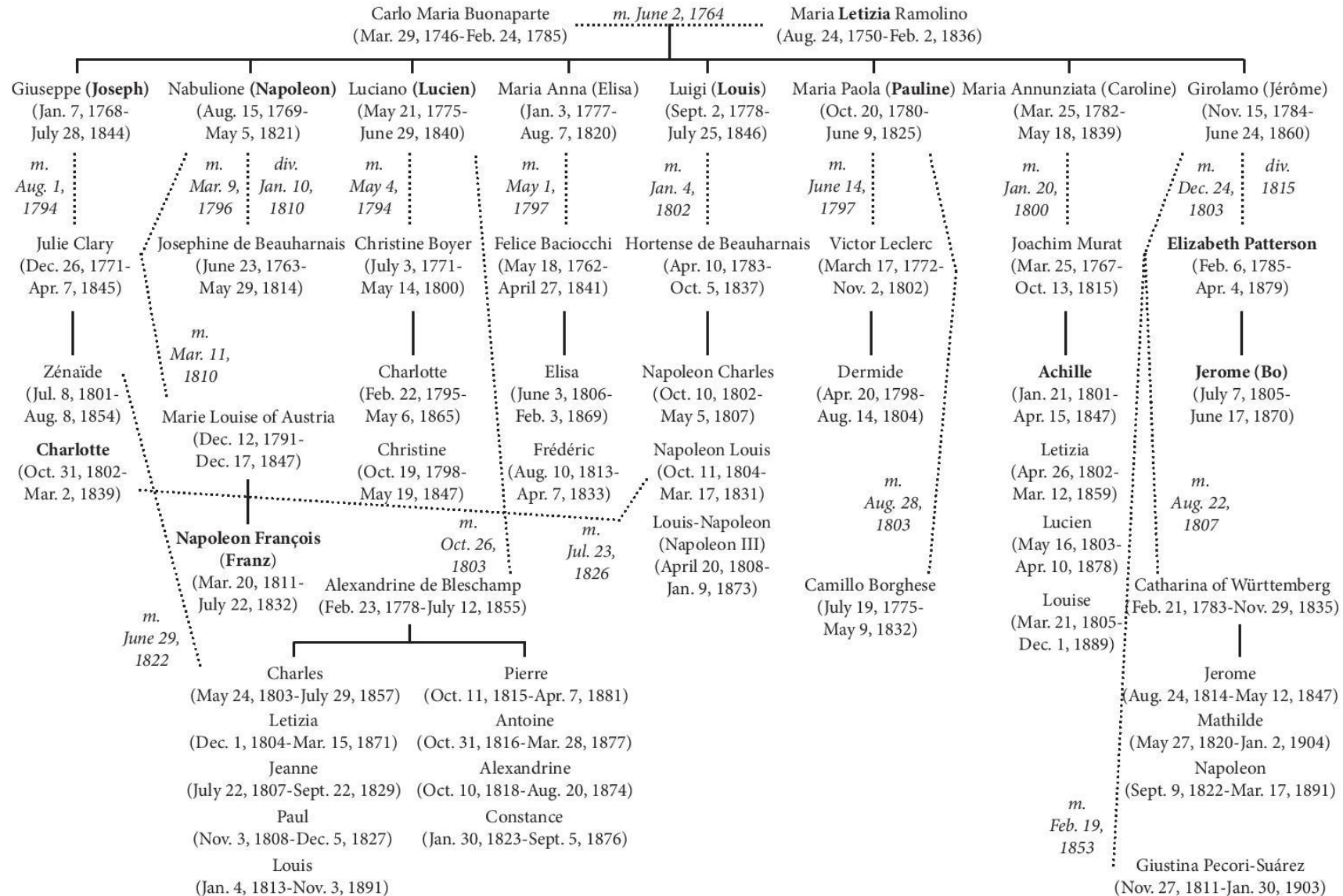


NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S FAMILY TREE

Does not include illegitimate children or children who died in infancy

Bolded names are characters in *Napoleon in America*

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Letizia Bonaparte (24 August 1750 – 2 February 1836) – Mother of Napoleon

Joseph Fesch (3 January 1763 – 13 May 1839) – Roman Catholic cardinal, half-brother of Letizia Bonaparte, uncle of Napoleon

Joseph Bonaparte (7 January 1768 – 28 July 1844) – Brother of Napoleon

Lucien Bonaparte (21 May 1775 – 29 June 1840) – Brother of Napoleon

Elisa Bonaparte (3 January 1777 – 7 August 1820) – Sister of Napoleon

Louis Bonaparte (2 September 1778 – 25 July 1846) – Brother of Napoleon

Pauline Bonaparte (20 October 1780 – 9 June 1825) – Sister of Napoleon

Caroline Bonaparte (25 March 1782 – 18 May 1839) – Sister of Napoleon

Napoleon François Charles Joseph (Franz) Bonaparte (20 March 1811 – 22 July 1832) – King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon

Charlotte (Lolotte) Napoléone Bonaparte (31 October 1802 – 2 March 1839) – Daughter of Joseph Bonaparte

Achille Murat (21 January 1801 – 15 April 1847) – Son of Napoleon's sister Caroline

Elizabeth (Betsy) Patterson Bonaparte (6 February 1785 – 4 April 1879) – American-born first wife of Napoleon's brother Jérôme

Jerome (Bo) Patterson Bonaparte (7 July 1805 – 17 June 1870) – Son of Napoleon's brother Jérôme and Elizabeth Patterson

Eugène and Hortense de Beauharnais (3 September 1781 – 21 February 1824; 10 April 1783 – 5 October 1837) – Napoleon's stepchildren

Charles Léon Denuelle (13 December 1806 – 14 April 1881) – Napoleon's illegitimate son

Alexandre Colonna Walewski (4 May 1810 – 27 September 1868) – Napoleon's illegitimate son

Letizia Bonaparte (24 August 1750 – 2 February 1836) – Mother of Napoleon

Maria Letizia Ramolino was born on August 24, 1750 in Ajaccio, Corsica, which was then part of the Republic of Genoa. She came from a reputable Lombard family that had been in Corsica for generations. Letizia's father died when she was five. Her mother remarried and gave birth to two more children, including Letizia's half-brother Joseph Fesch, whom Letizia helped raise. Letizia received no formal education.



Carlo Maria Buonaparte or Carlo Maria di Buonaparte (27 March 1746 – 24 February 1785) was an Italian lawyer and diplomat who is best known as the father of Napoleon Bonaparte.

He served briefly as a personal assistant of the revolutionary leader Pasquale Paoli, and fought with the Corsican resistance against the French during the occupation of Corsica. With the island conquered and the resistance defeated, he eventually rose to become Corsica's representative to the court of Louis XVI. It was well after his death that his second surviving son, Napoleon, became Emperor of the French; subsequently, several of Buonaparte's other children received royal titles from their brother, and married into royalty.



Joseph-Napoléon Bonaparte, born Giuseppe di Buonaparte (7 January 1768 – 28 July 1844), was a French lawyer and diplomat, the older brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who made him King of Naples and Sicily (1806–1808, as Giuseppe I), and later King of Spain (1808–1813, as José I). After the fall of Napoleon, Joseph styled himself Comte de Survilliers.



Maria Anna (Marie Anne) Elisa Bonaparte Baciocchi Levoy (3 January 1777 – 7 August 1820), Princesse Française, was an Italian ruler, Princess of Lucca and Piombino (1805-1814), Princess of Lucca (1805-1814), Grand Duchess of Tuscany (1809-1814) and Countess of Compignano by appointment of her brother Napoleon Bonaparte.



Elisa Bonaparte (3 January 1777 – 7 August 1820) – Sister of Napoleon

Maria Anna Bonaparte – she did not adopt the name “Elisa” until she was about 18 – was born in Ajaccio, Corsica on 3 January 1777, seven and a half years after Napoleon. She was the fourth of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte’s eight surviving offspring, and their eldest daughter.



Jérôme-Napoléon Bonaparte (born Girolamo Buonaparte; 15 November 1784 – 24 June 1860) was the youngest brother of Napoleon I and reigned as Jerome I (formally Hieronymus Napoleon in German), King of Westphalia, between 1807 and 1813. From 1816 onward, he bore the title of Prince of Montfort. After 1848, when his nephew, Louis Napoleon, became President of the French Second Republic, he served in several official roles, including Marshal of France from 1850 onward, and President of the Senate in 1852.



Louis Bonaparte (2 September 1778 – 25 July 1846) – Brother of Napoleon

Charles and Letizia Bonaparte had eight children, of which Louis Bonaparte was the fifth. Born on September 2, 1778 in Ajaccio, Louis was nine years younger than Napoleon. He was still a baby when the latter left Corsica to start school in France. On his visits home, Napoleon developed a fondness for Louis, so much so that he decided to take charge of the boy's education.



Pauline Bonaparte (20 October 1780 – 9 June 1825) – Sister of Napoleon

Pauline Bonaparte was born in Ajaccio, Corsica on October 20, 1780. The sixth child in the Bonaparte family, she was 11 years younger than Napoleon (see Napoleon's family tree). Napoleon later said that he and Pauline had been the spoiled children of the family. Responsibility was not Pauline's strong suit. She received no formal education and had zero intellectual leanings. Her interests were frivolous. She was a great flirt, and took enormous pride in her appearance, particularly her pale skin and lovely hands and feet (Napoleon, too, was proud of his delicately shaped hands).



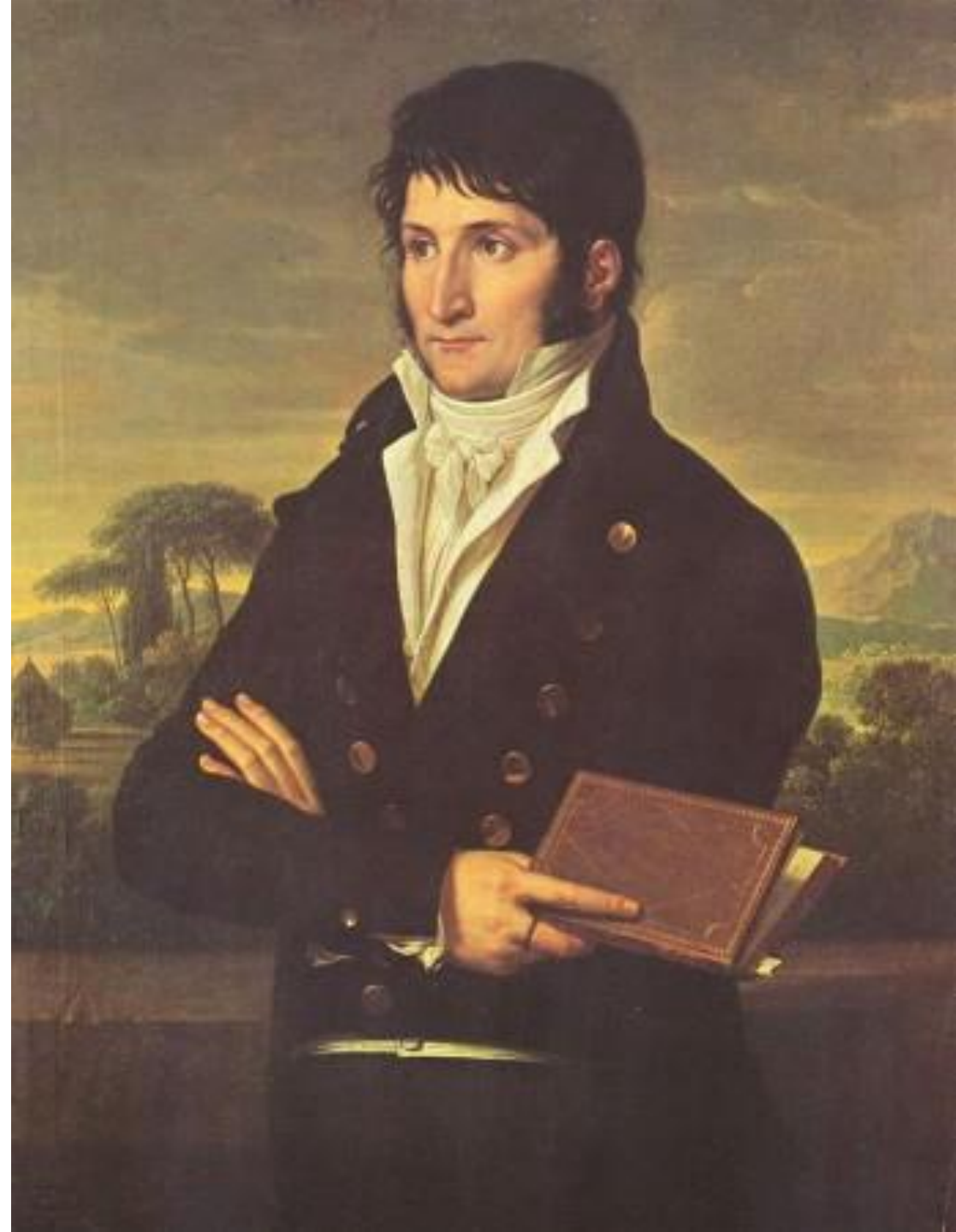
Caroline Bonaparte (25 March 1782 – 18 May 1839) – Sister of Napoleon

Maria Annunziata Buonaparte was born on 25 March 1782 in Ajaccio, Corsica. She was the seventh of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte's eight surviving children, and thirteen years younger than her brother Napoleon, who was away at military school in France. Known as Annunziata as a child, as a teenager she adopted the name Caroline, in an attempt to appear less Corsican (her siblings also “Frenchified” their names).



Lucien Bonaparte (21 May 1775 – 29 June 1840) – Brother of Napoleon

Born in Ajaccio, Corsica on May 21, 1775, Lucien Bonaparte was the third of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte's eight children (see the Bonaparte family tree). He was educated in mainland France at the College of Autun, the military school in Brienne and the seminary in Aix-en-Provence.



Napoleon II, also known as Franz, Duke of Reichstadt
Napoléon François Charles Joseph Bonaparte (20
March 1811 – 22 July 1832), Prince Imperial, King of
Rome, known in the Austrian court as Franz from
1814 onward, Duke of Reichstadt from 1818, was the
son of Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and his
second wife, Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria.



Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma
His mother



Joseph Fesch (3 January 1763 – 13 May 1839) – Roman Catholic cardinal, half-brother of Letizia Bonaparte, uncle of Napoleon

Napoleon's uncle Joseph Fesch, a good-natured luxury-lover who used his takings from Napoleon's stint in power to amass a huge amount of paintings. Thanks to Napoleon, Fesch was also a cardinal in the Catholic Church.

Joseph Fesch was born in Ajaccio on January 3, 1763. His father, Franz Fesch, was a lieutenant in a Swiss regiment that formed part of a French force serving in Corsica, under arrangements with the Republic of Genoa (Corsica was then part of Genoa). His mother, Angela Pietrasanta, was the widow of Giovanni Ramolino and the mother of Letizia Ramolino. In 1764, Letizia married Charles Bonaparte and went on to give birth to Napoleon and his siblings



Joseph Bonaparte (7 January 1768 – 28 July 1844) – Brother of Napoleon

Joseph Bonaparte was born in Corte, Corsica, on January 7, 1768. He was the oldest of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte's eight children (for the complete list, see Napoleon's family tree), and a year and a half older than their second child, Napoleon. Napoleon became closer to Joseph than to any of his other siblings. They spent their early childhood together in Ajaccio. In late 1778, they together left Corsica to go to school in France. Joseph had been marked for the priesthood, so he began classical studies at a college in Autun, while Napoleon went to the military school in Brienne.



Napoleon François Charles Joseph (Franz) Bonaparte (20 March 1811 – 22 July 1832) – King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon

Napoleon had at least two illegitimate children and two stepchildren (Josephine's offspring Eugène and Hortense), but only one legitimate child: Napoleon François Charles Joseph Bonaparte, also known as the King of Rome, Napoleon II, the Prince of Parma and the Duke of Reichstadt. He did not hold all of those titles at the same time, and you can tell whether someone was a supporter of Napoleon based on how they referred to the boy after 1815. His nickname was l'Aiglon, or the Eaglet (one of Napoleon's symbols was the eagle).

The son of Napoleon and his second wife, Marie Louise, Napoleon II was born at the Tuileries Palace on March 20, 1811 to all the splendour of the Imperial Court. (See my post about the King of Rome's perilous birth.) A salvo of one hundred cannons broke the news to the city of Paris. Cheers erupted at the 22nd retort – 21 shots would have meant the baby was a girl. The balloonist Sophie Blanchard ascended to drop leaflets announcing the birth.



**Charlotte (Lolotte) Napoléone Bonaparte
(31 October 1802 – 2 March 1839) –
Daughter of Joseph Bonaparte**

Charlotte Napoléone Bonaparte was born in Mortefontaine, France on October 31, 1802. She was the second child of Napoleon's brother Joseph Bonaparte and his wife Julie Clary. Charlotte's sister Zénaïde had been born a year earlier. In appearance, Charlotte took after her mother: small and thin and not considered a beauty, though she did have lovely large, dark eyes. In temperament, she was more like her father, with a zest for life and a passion for art and literature.



Achille Murat (21 January 1801 – 15 April 1847) – Son of Napoleon's sister Caroline

Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat was born on January 21, 1801 in Paris. He was the eldest child of Napoleon's sister Caroline Bonaparte and her husband Joachim Murat. Murat was a charismatic cavalry officer who later became one of Napoleon's marshals. Achille had three siblings: Letizia (born April 26, 1802), Lucien (May 16, 1803) and Louise (March 21, 1805).

Achille spent his early years in the splendour of the Elysée Palace in Paris. According to one anecdote, shortly after Napoleon's coronation in 1804, Napoleon said to another young nephew, Napoleon Charles (the son of Napoleon's brother Louis and Napoleon's stepdaughter Hortense):



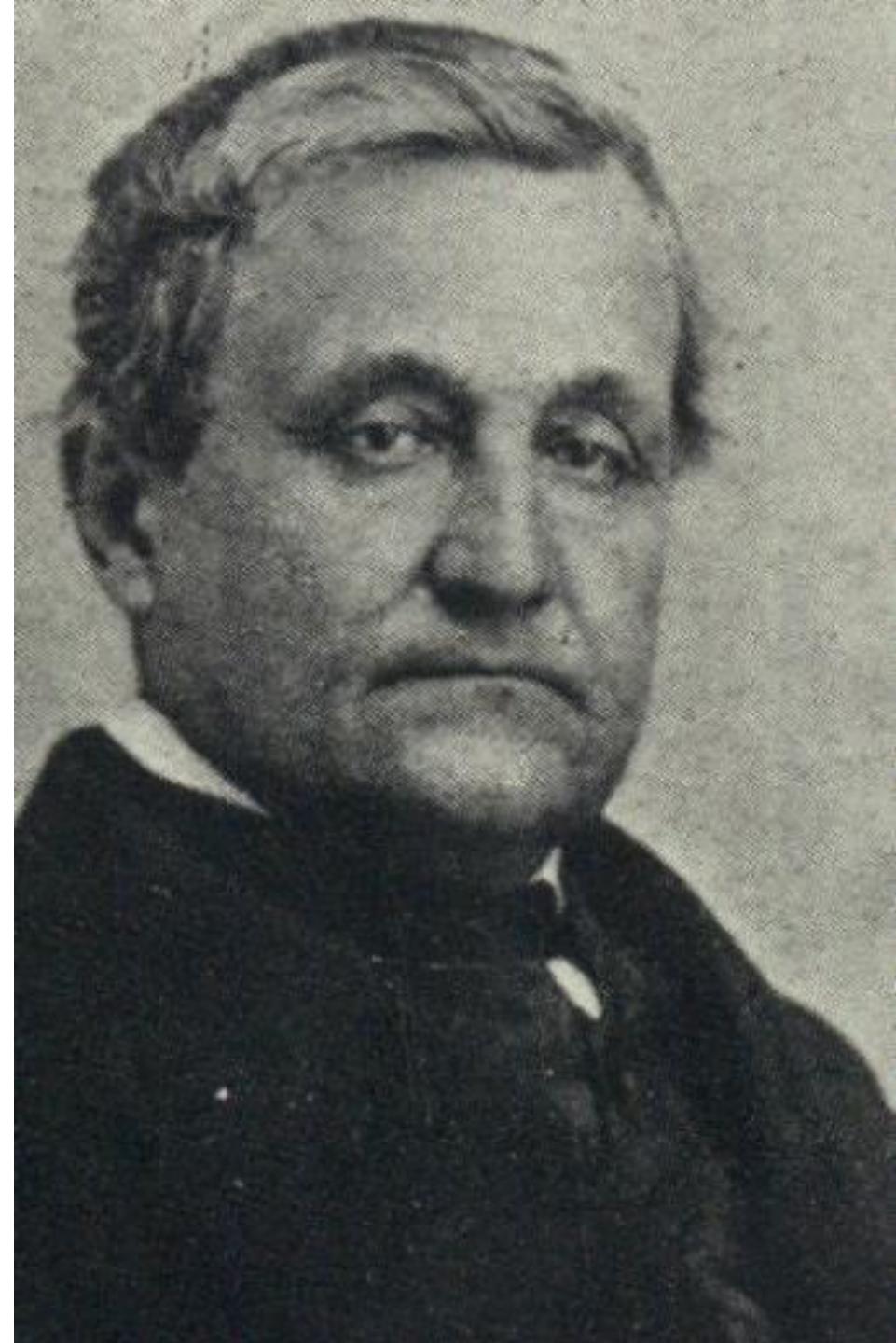
Elizabeth (Betsy) Patterson Bonaparte (6 February 1785 – 4 April 1879) – American-born first wife of Napoleon's brother Jérôme

Elizabeth Patterson was born on February 6, 1785, the eldest daughter of wealthy Baltimore merchant William Patterson and his wife Dorcas Spear, who ultimately had 13 children. In the fall of 1803 Betsy met Napoleon's youngest brother Jérôme Bonaparte at the home of Samuel Chase, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence. Jérôme, a feckless 19-year-old lieutenant in the French navy, had left his warship in Martinique to visit the United States, though Napoleon had denied him permission to do so.



Jerome (Bo) Patterson Bonaparte (7 July 1805 – 17 June 1870) – Son of Napoleon’s brother Jérôme and Elizabeth Patterson

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte was born on July 7, 1805 in Camberwell, which was then a separate town south of London in the United Kingdom. His mother brought him to the United States a few months after his birth. Jerome spent his childhood under the care of Betsy and her father, the wealthy Baltimore merchant William Patterson. Betsy nicknamed Jerome “Bo.” She also called him “Cricket.” Though the Pattersons were Protestants, Betsy had Jerome baptized as a Catholic, hoping that the Bonapartes might one day acknowledge him in the imperial line of succession.



Eugène and Hortense de Beauharnais (3 September 1781 – 21 February 1824; 10 April 1783 – 5 October 1837) – Napoleon's stepchildren

When Napoleon married Josephine in 1796, she already had two children: Eugène, born on September 3, 1781; and Hortense, born on April 10, 1783. Their father, Alexandre de Beauharnais, was executed in 1794 during France's Reign of Terror.

In addition to his legitimate son, Napoleon had two stepchildren and at least two illegitimate children. In the first of a two-part post about Napoleon's children, I focus on his stepchildren: Eugène and Hortense de Beauharnais.



Napoleon's stepdaughter, Hortense de Beauharnais

Eugène's sister Hortense was 13 when Josephine married Napoleon. Hortense was sent to Madame Campan's school at St. Germain, near Paris. Napoleon's sister Caroline Bonaparte was also a student there, as was Hortense's cousin Stéphanie de Beauharnais and James Monroe's daughter Eliza.

Napoleon and Josephine decided that Hortense should marry Napoleon's brother Louis



Charles Léon Denuelle (13 December 1806 – 14 April 1881) – Napoleon's illegitimate son

Though Napoleon claimed he had only seven mistresses, he probably had at least 21. One of these was Eléonore Denuelle de La Plaigne. Napoleon met her in 1805, when she was a beautiful eighteen-year old in the employ of Napoleon's sister, Caroline Bonaparte Murat (Eléonore was also the mistress of Caroline's husband Joachim). In April 1806 Eléonore obtained a divorce from her husband, who was in prison for forgery. Napoleon set her up in a house on Rue de la Victoire in Paris. On December 13, 1806, she gave birth to Napoleon's first child, a boy. Napoleon was delighted, as this proved he was not responsible for his wife Josephine's infertility. When Eléonore asked for permission to name the boy Napoleon, he agreed to half the name. So the baby was christened Léon,



**Alexandre Colonna Walewski (4 May 1810
– 27 September 1868) – Napoleon's
illegitimate son**

**Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna
Walewski was born in Walewice, near
Warsaw, on May 4, 1810 to Napoleon's
Polish mistress, Countess Marie
Walewska. Marie became pregnant when
she was living near Schönbrunn Palace in
Vienna, where Napoleon was temporarily
residing. When Marie asked to go to Paris
to have the baby, Napoleon told her to
return to her husband and give birth in his
house.**



Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)*

Napoleon's illegitimate son Alexandre Walewski, circa 1855. He has living descendants.

Napoleon's illegitimate son Alexandre Walewski, circa 1855. He has living descendants.

Napoleon had one legitimate child, Napoleon François Charles Joseph Bonaparte (1811-1832), also known as the King of Rome or Napoleon II, who died childless at the age of 21.

Napoleon also had two acknowledged illegitimate sons, Charles Léon Denuelle* (1806-1881) and Alexandre Colonna Walewski* (1810-1868), both of whom have living descendants.



Joseph Bonaparte (1768-1844)*

Napoleon's older brother Joseph had two legitimate daughters, Zénaïde* (1801-1854) and Charlotte (1802-1839). Charlotte died giving birth to her only child, who also died. Zénaïde married her cousin Charles Bonaparte* (1803-1857, son of Napoleon's brother Lucien) and had eight children who lived to adulthood. She has living descendants.

Joseph also had two illegitimate daughters with his American mistress, Annette Savage. Pauline (1819-1823) died in an accident in Joseph's garden at the age of 4. Caroline* (1822-1890) married an American, Zebulon Howell Benton, and had five children. She has living descendants, at least one of whom was born in America.

Lucien Bonaparte (1775-1840)*

Napoleon's brother Lucien had 11 children who lived to adulthood. He has living descendants.

Elisa Bonaparte Baciocchi (1777-1820)

Napoleon's sister Elisa had two children who lived beyond infancy. Her son Frédéric (1814-1833) was killed in a riding accident at the age of 18. Her daughter Napoléone (1803-1869) married a wealthy Italian count, from whom she separated after a couple of years. Napoléone's only child, Charles (1826-1853), committed suicide at the age of 26. He had no children, thus Elisa has no living descendants.

Louis Bonaparte (1778-1846)

Napoleon's brother Louis, who was unhappily married to Napoleon's stepdaughter Hortense de Beauharnais (Josephine's daughter), had two sons who lived to adulthood. Napoléon-Louis (1804-1831), who married Joseph's daughter Charlotte, died without any children. Louis's second son Louis-Napoléon (1808-1873) became French Emperor Napoleon III. His only child, Louis-Napoléon (1856-1879) was killed in an ambush during the Anglo-Zulu War in South Africa at the age of 23. Thus Louis has no living descendants.

Pauline Bonaparte Borghese (1780-1825)

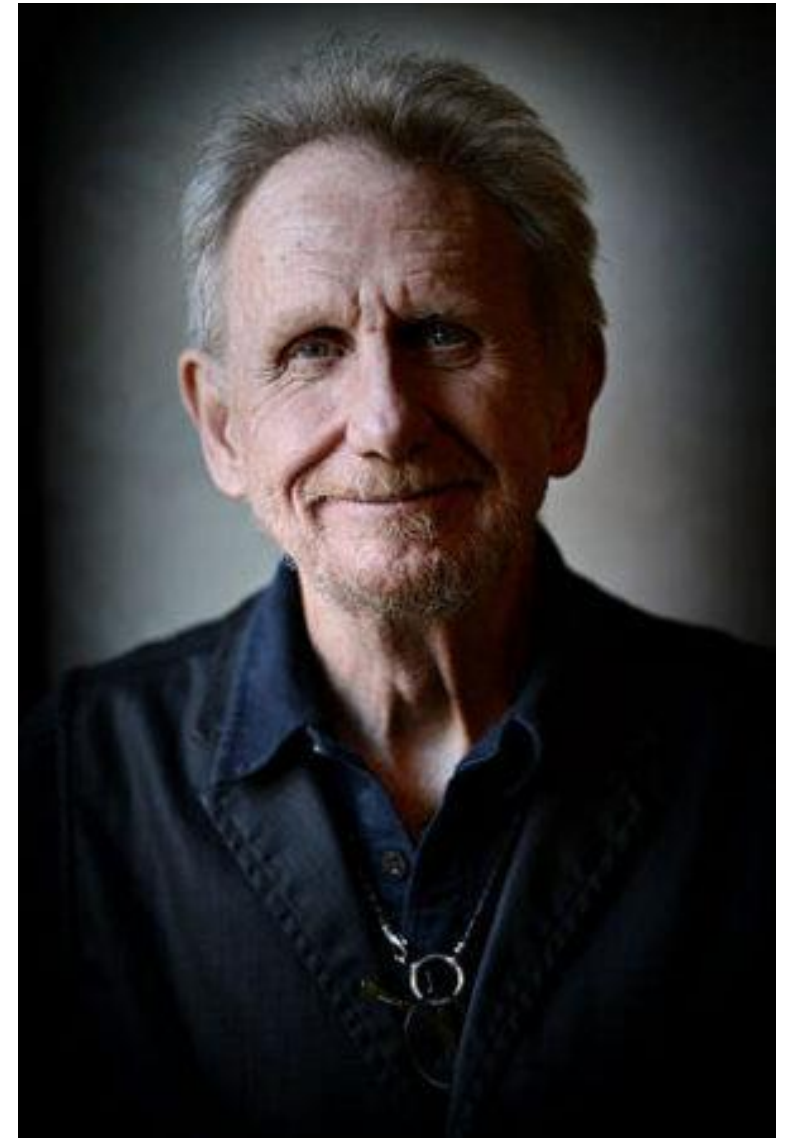
Napoleon's fun-loving sister Pauline had one son, Dermide (1798-1804), who died of fever and convulsions at the age of 6. Thus Pauline has no living descendants.

Caroline Bonaparte Murat (1782-1839)*

American actor René Auberjonois, a descendant of Napoleon's sister Caroline, in 2013

American actor René Auberjonois, a descendant of Napoleon's sister Caroline, in 2013

Napoleon's sister Caroline had four children: Achille (1801-1847), Letizia* (1802-1859), Lucien* (1803-1878) and Louise* (1805-1889). Achille, who moved to the United States and married a relative of George Washington, had no children. Lucien, who lived in the United States for 23 years, also married an American, Caroline Georgina Fraser from Charleston. They had five children: four born in Bordentown, NJ, and one in France. Lucien has living descendants, including American actor René Auberjonois. Letizia and Louise also have living descendants.



American actor René Auberjonois, a descendant of Napoleon's sister Caroline, in 2013

Although Napoleon III was removed from power in 1870, and France – a republic – has not had a monarch since then, some members of the Bonaparte family are considered by some to have a claim to the non-existent French throne.

Under the law of succession established by Napoleon in 1804, only legitimate male descendants through the male line were eligible to assume the imperial crown. Lucien and his descendants were excluded from the succession plan because Napoleon disapproved of Lucien's marriage. Over the years, the Bonaparte possessors of, or claimants to, the throne have been:

Napoleon I (Emperor of the French, abdicated in 1815, died in 1821)

Napoleon II (never actually ruled France, but briefly held the title of Emperor after his father's 1815 abdication, died childless in 1832)

Joseph (died in 1844 with no descendants through the male line)

Louis (died in 1846)

Napoleon III (Emperor of the French, removed from power in 1870, died in 1873; no surviving descendants)

Jérôme's male descendants (with Catharina of Württemberg) through the male line.

The current claimant is Jérôme's descendant Jean-Christophe, Prince Napoléon (b. 1986). This claim is disputed by Jean-Christophe's father, Charles, Prince Napoléon (b. 1950), who was excluded from the succession in his father's will for having married without paternal permission.



Jean-Christophe, Prince Napoléon, a descendant of Napoleon's brother Jérôme, in 2006

The reign of Napoleon I ended in 1815, more than a decade before the world's oldest surviving photograph was taken in France in 1826-27. The restored Bourbons were pushed off the throne in 1830, eight years before Louis Daguerre took the oldest surviving photograph that shows people. Yet photographs of members of the royal family from both the First Empire and the Second Restoration exist, as do photographs of King Louis-Philippe, who was forced to abdicate in 1848. There are numerous photos of Napoleon III and his family, who reigned from 1852 to 1870. Enjoy these vintage photos of 19th-century French royalty.



Empress Marie Louise (1791-1847)

Daguerreotype of Marie Louise,
Duchess of Parma, in 1847, age 56

Prince Jérôme Bonaparte (1784-1860)

When Napoleon had himself made Emperor in 1804, he left his youngest sibling, Jérôme, off the list of new princes. Jérôme had married an American, Elizabeth (Betsy) Patterson, against Napoleon's wishes. It was only when Jérôme agreed to end the marriage that he was recognized as an Imperial Prince. Napoleon gave him a new wife, Princess Catharina of Württemberg, and the newly-created kingdom of Westphalia, which Jérôme ruled from 1807 to 1813. After Napoleon's removal from the French throne, Jérôme was given the title of Prince of Montfort by his father-in-law. After Catharina's death in 1835, Jérôme married a rich Italian widow named Justine (Giustina) Bartolini-Baldelli. Later, under Napoleon III, Jerome served as President of the Senate and received the title "Prince Français." Jérôme died in 1860 at the age of 75.



Princess Louise d'Artois (1819-1864)

When Louise Marie Thérèse d'Artois was born at the Élysée Palace, her great-uncle, Louis XVIII, was king of France and her grandfather, the Count of Artois (later Charles X), was heir to the French throne. Louise spent the first decade of her life in the French court. In 1830, revolution compelled Charles X to abdicate and the royal family went into exile. They lived in Edinburgh for two years, then moved to Prague, and then to Gorizia, on the Slovenian-Italian border. In 1845, Louise married her cousin Ferdinando Carlo, the hereditary Prince of Lucca. Four years later, they became the Duke and Duchess of Parma. After Ferdinando was murdered in 1854, Louise served as regent for her young son, Roberto. In 1859, the family was removed from power during the Second Italian War of Independence. Louise died in Venice of typhus fever in 1864 at the age of 44. She appears as a young girl in Napoleon in America.

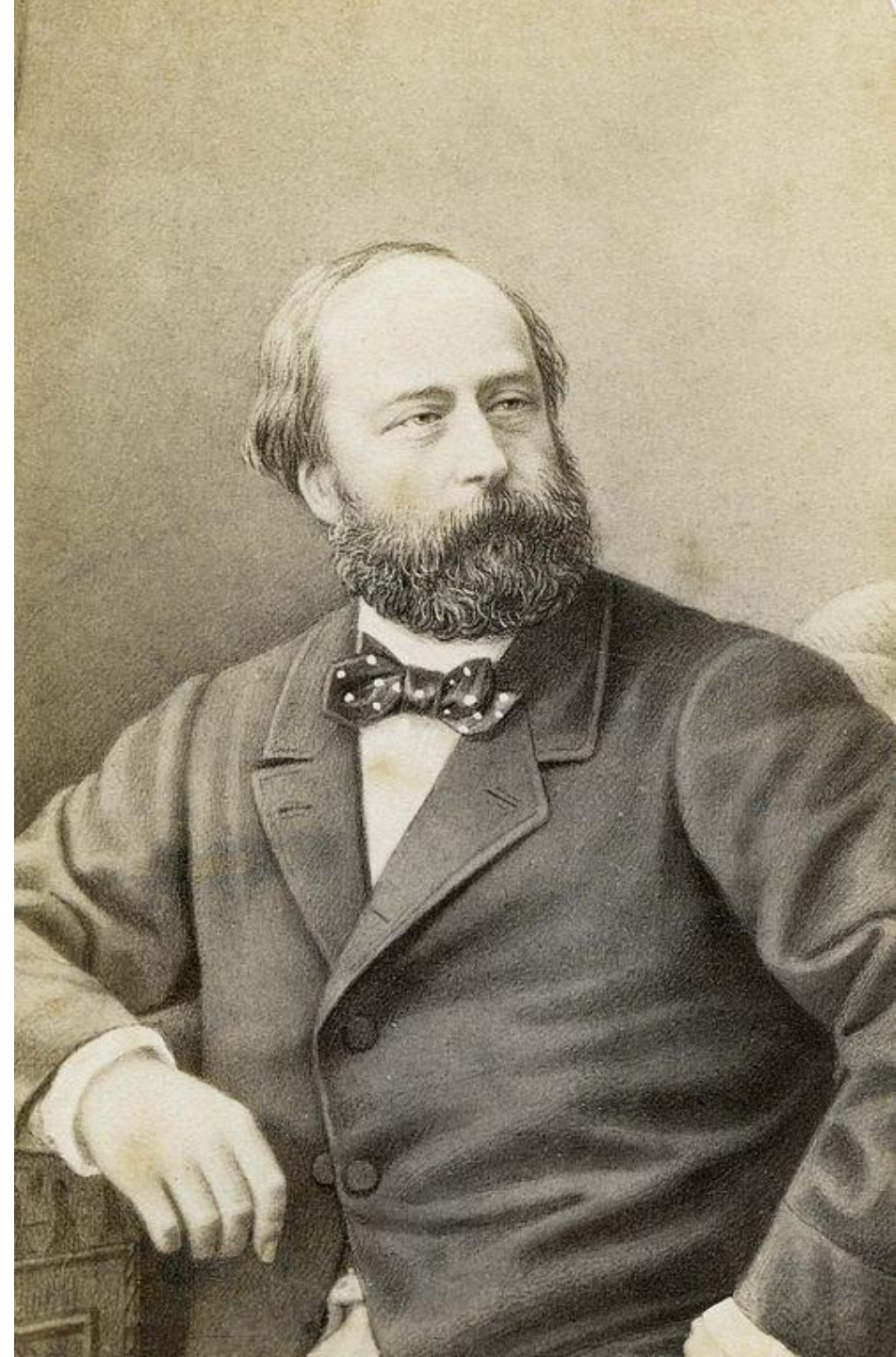
Louise Marie Thérèse d'Artois, Dowager Duchess of Parma, circa 1860, with her children: Roberto (1848-1907); Margherita (1847-93); Enrico (1851-1905); and Alicia (1849-1935)

Louise Marie Therese d'Artois
circa 1860, age 41



Prince Henri d'Artois (1820-1883)

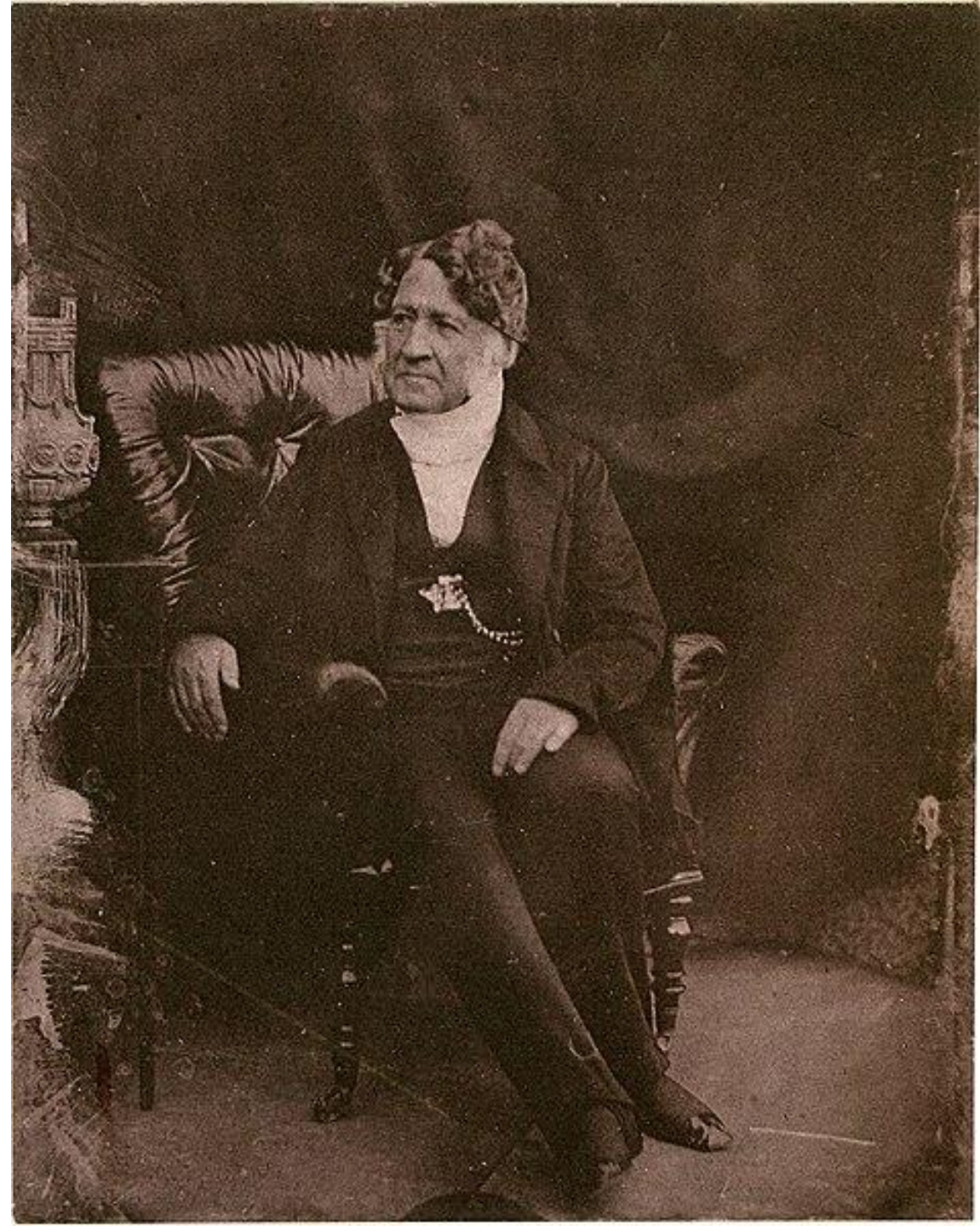
Louise's brother Henri, the Duke of Bordeaux, was born one year after her at the Tuileries Palace. When his grandfather became King Charles X in 1824, Henri became the presumed heir to the French throne, next in line after his childless uncle, the Duke of Angoulême. French Legitimists (supporters of the senior Bourbons) hold that young Henri actually reigned as King Henri V for seven days in 1830, after Charles X's abdication and before Louis Philippe's swearing in as King of the French. Henri had an opportunity reclaim the throne after the end of Napoleon III's empire in 1870, but he did not take it, preferring to remain in Austria in cheerful retirement as the Count of Chambord. He died in 1883, age 62.



King Louis Philippe (1773-1850)

Louis Philippe, a member of the House of Orléans, ascended the throne in 1830, after his cousin, the Bourbon Charles X, was forced to abdicate by the July Revolution. Louis Philippe presented himself as the defender of middle-class interests and was thus known as the “Citizen King.” It was during his reign that Napoleon’s body was repatriated to France from St. Helena. It was also under Louis Philippe that France conquered Algeria. In 1844, Louis Philippe visited Queen Victoria at Windsor, marking the first meeting between French and British monarchs on English soil in some 500 years. Faced with insurrection in 1848, Louis Philippe abdicated and fled to England with his family. They settled at the estate of Claremont in Surrey, where Louis Philippe was known as the Count of Neuilly. He died there in 1850 when he was 76.

King Louis Philippe in the 1840s, when he was in his late 60s or early 70s



Queen Marie-Amélie (1782-1866)

Louis Philippe's wife, Queen Marie-Amélie, was born as the Italian princess Maria Amalia, daughter of King Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies and Maria Carolina of Austria (sister of the Austrian-born Queen Marie Antoinette). Marie-Amélie was related both to Napoleon's wife Marie Louise and to the Bourbon royals of France. She was initially engaged to her cousin, Louis Joseph, the son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, but he died in 1789. She married Louis Philippe in 1809, when they were both in exile in Palermo. She gave birth to ten children over the next 15 years. Remaining loyal to the Bourbon branch of the family, Marie-Amélie did not believe that her husband should accept the French crown when it was offered to him in 1830. As Queen of the French, she was known for her simple personal life and her charity. After 1848, she shared her husband's exile in England as the Countess de Neuilly. Marie-Amélie died at Claremont House in 1866 at the age of 83.

Marie-Amélie, photographed in the 1860s by Antoine Claudet when she was in her 80s



Prince Louis d'Orléans (1814-1896)

Prince Louis, Duke of Nemours, was the second son of Louis Philippe and Marie-Amélie. He was born at the Palais Royal during the First Restoration. Louis became an army officer, participating in several Algerian expeditions. In 1840 he married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a cousin of Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert. Louis and his wife joined his parents in exile in England after 1848. After his father's death, he tried to reconcile the two branches of the house of Bourbon. In 1871, Louis returned to France and was restored to his rank as general of division. He died at Versailles in 1896 at the age of 81.



Princess Clémentine d'Orléans (1817-1907)

Clémentine was Louis Philippe's and Marie-Amélie's sixth child and youngest daughter. She was born at the Château de Neuilly two years after the Second Restoration. In 1843, at the Château de Saint-Cloud, Clémentine married Prince August of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. When her father was removed from the throne in 1848, Clémentine and her husband went to Vienna, where August was an officer with the Austro-Hungarian army. After August died, Clémentine lobbied for her youngest and favourite son, Ferdinand, to become Prince of Bulgaria. She moved to Bulgaria as mother of the sovereign. She died in Vienna in 1907, age 89, one year before Ferdinand became Tsar of Bulgaria.



Prince François d'Orléans (1818-1900)

François d'Orléans, Prince of Joinville, was the sixth child and third son of Louis Philippe and Marie-Amélie. He became an officer in the French navy and served with distinction in the 1838-39 Franco-Mexican War. In 1840, he headed the expedition to return Napoleon's remains to France. In 1843, he married Princess Francisca of Brazil. The following year, his success in naval operations on the coast of Morocco resulted in his promotion to vice-admiral. When Louis Philippe was dethroned in 1848, François lost his position and fled to England. He announced his intention to stand in the French presidential election of 1852, but a coup by the future Napoleon III meant the election never took place. Upon the outbreak of the American Civil War, François went to Washington with two nephews to offer their services to President Lincoln. They were appointed to the staff of Major General George B. McClellan. In addition to being a military advisor, François made over 50 sketches and watercolors of the war. In 1862, difficulties between France and the USA over Mexico caused the Orléans princes to withdraw from the American army and return to England. After Napoleon III's abdication, François served for five years in the French National Assembly, where his contribution was minimal because of his deafness, which had grown progressively worse since his early 20s. François died in Paris in 1900 at the age of 81.



**The Duke of Chartres, the
Count of Paris, the Prince of
Joinville, and friends playing
dominoes at Camp Winfield
Scott, near Yorktown,
Virginia in May 1862,
photographed by James
Gibson**



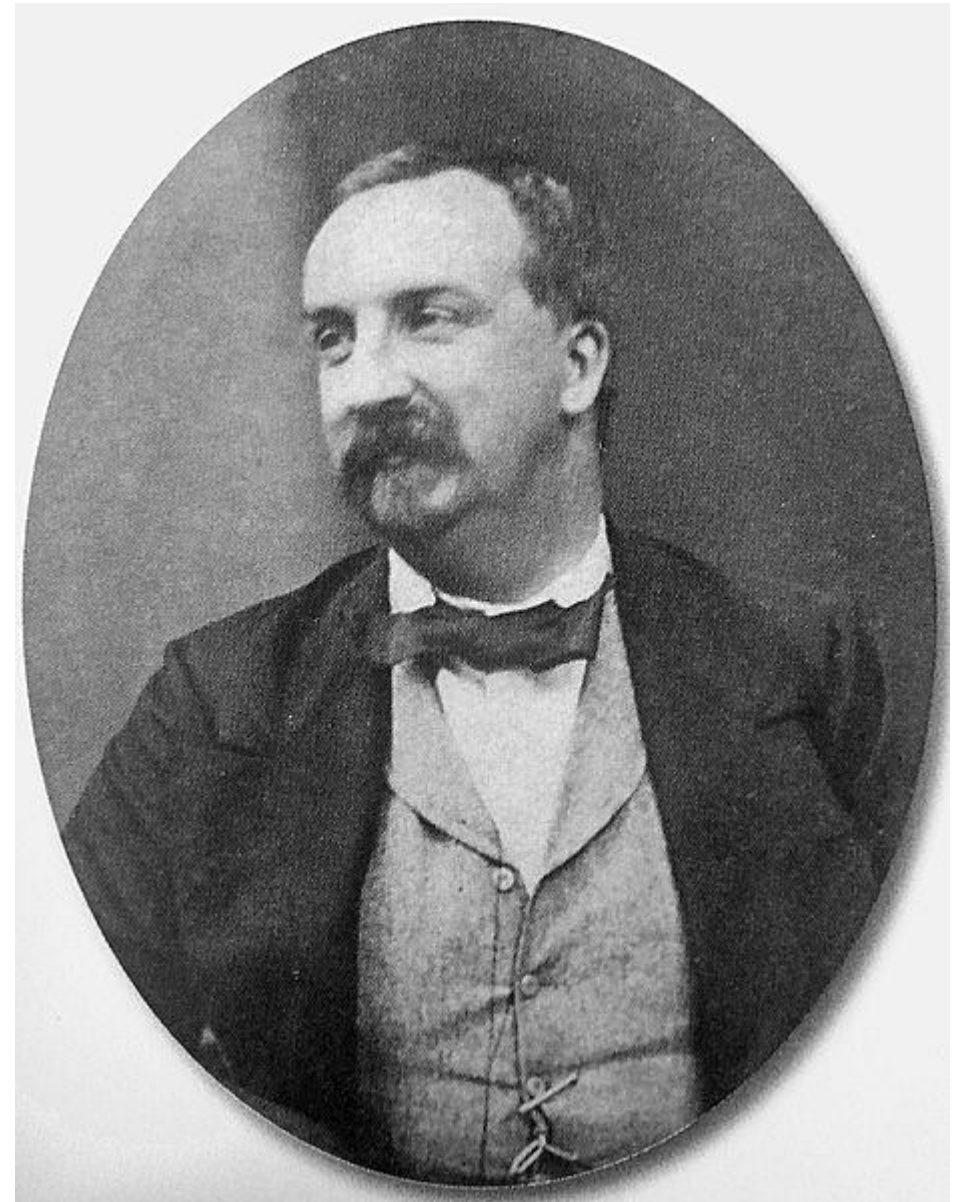
Prince Henri d'Orléans (1822-1897)

Henri d'Orléans, Duke of Aumale, was Louis Philippe's and Marie-Amélie's fifth son. As a boy, he inherited great wealth from his godfather, the last Prince of Condé. He pursued a military career, distinguishing himself during the French invasion of Algeria. In September 1847, he became Governor-General of Algeria, a position he had to give up five months later, when his father lost the French throne. Henri, his wife (Princess Maria Carolina of the Two Sicilies), and their children joined the rest of the family in exile in England. After the fall of Napoleon III, he returned to France and rejoined the army as general of division. In 1879, Henri became inspector-general of the army, but lost the position when a law passed in 1883 deprived all members of families who had reigned in France of their military positions. He died in Sicily in 1897, age 75. In his will he bequeathed his estate of Chantilly to the state, so that his extensive collection of art and manuscripts could be turned into the Musée Condé.



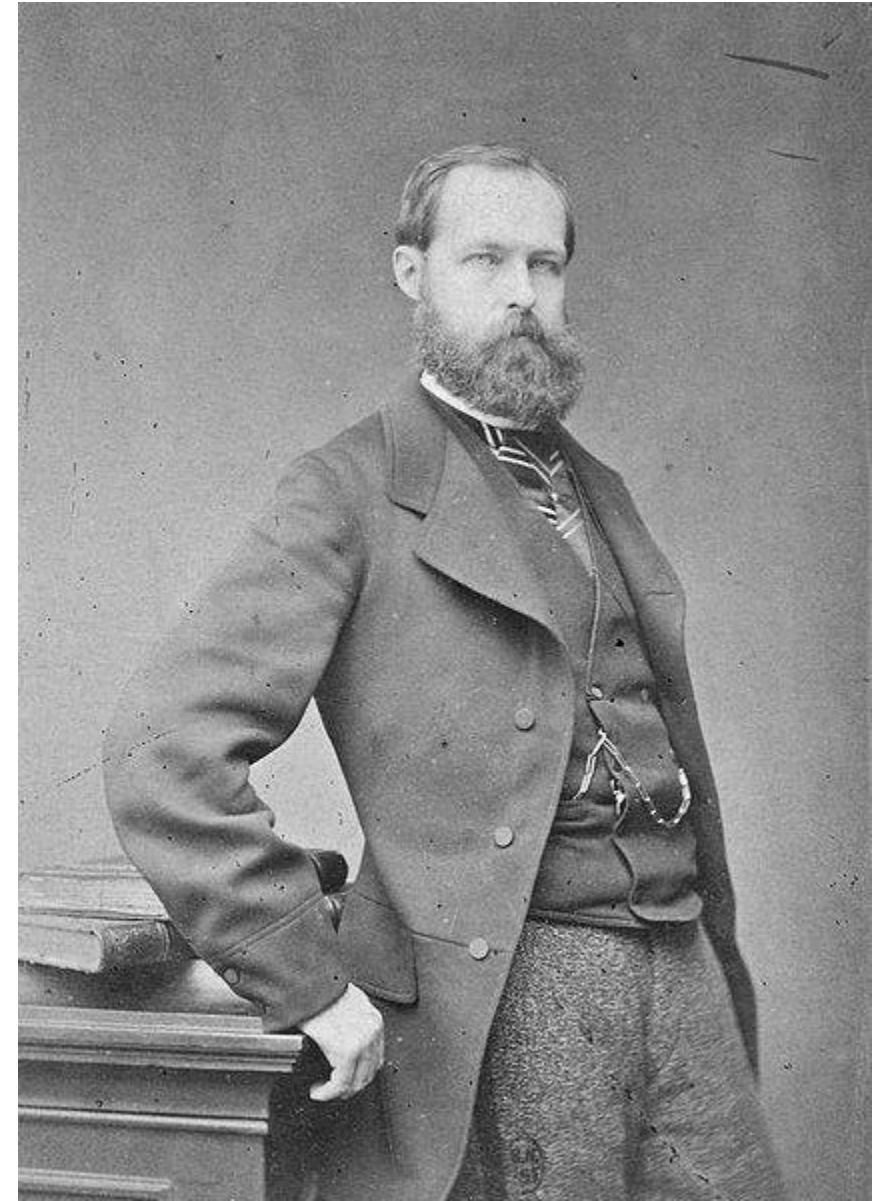
Prince Antoine d'Orléans (1824-1890)

Antoine d'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier, was Louis Philippe's and Marie-Amélie's youngest son. In 1846 he married Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain. Unlike his brothers, he went to Spain instead of England in 1848. During the Spanish revolution of 1868, he supported the insurgents against his own sister-in-law, Queen Isabella II. After he killed Isabella's cousin, the Infante Enrique, in a duel in 1870, Antoine was sentenced to one month in prison. In January 1878, his daughter Mercedes became Queen of Spain when she married Isabella's son. Sadly she died five months later at the age of 18 without any children. Antoine died in Sanlúcar de Barrameda in 1890 at the age of 65.

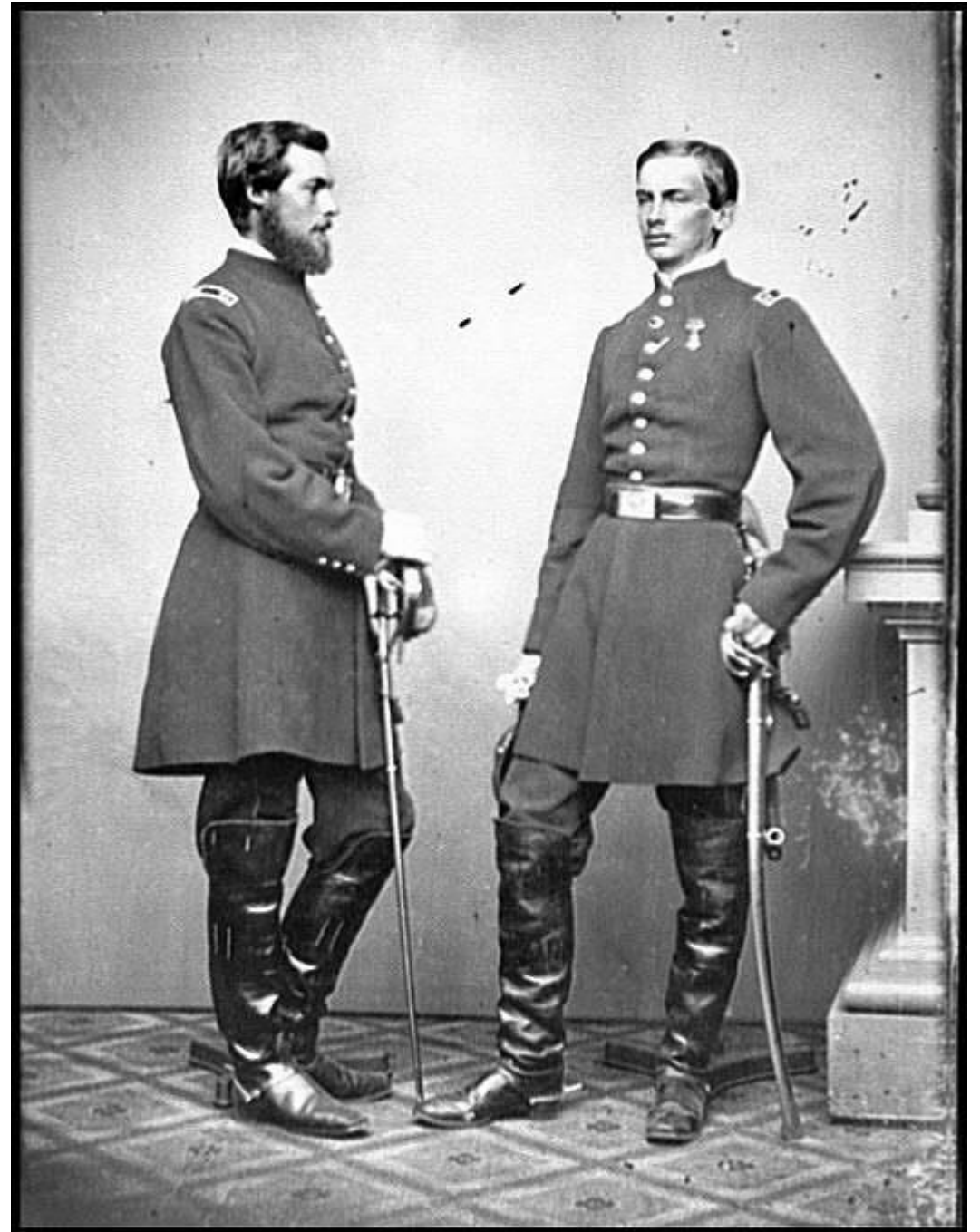


Prince Philippe d'Orléans (1838-1894)

Born at the Tuileries Palace during the reign of his grandfather King Louis Philippe, Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans, Count of Paris, became heir apparent to the French throne when his father, Prince Ferdinand-Philippe (Louis Philippe's oldest son), was killed in a carriage accident in 1842. This prospect ended with the French Revolution of 1848, when Philippe was ten years old. He grew to adulthood in England. In 1861, Philippe and his younger brother Robert, Duke of Chartres, went to the United States with their uncle François to volunteer for service as officers in the Union army. Philippe and Robert were given the rank of captain and served on the staff of Major General George McClellan for nearly a year. After their return to England in 1862, Philippe married his cousin Marie Isabelle d'Orléans, the daughter of his uncle Antoine. They moved to France after Napoleon III's downfall. In 1873, Philippe withdrew his claim to the French throne in favour of Henri d'Artois. It was assumed that Philippe would succeed to the throne upon the childless Henri's death, thus uniting the Bourbon and Orléanist claims to the throne. However, Henri's refusal to recognize the tricolor as the French flag ended the possibility of a restoration. In 1886, the royal family was again exiled. Philippe died at Stowe House in Buckinghamshire in 1894, at the age of 56.

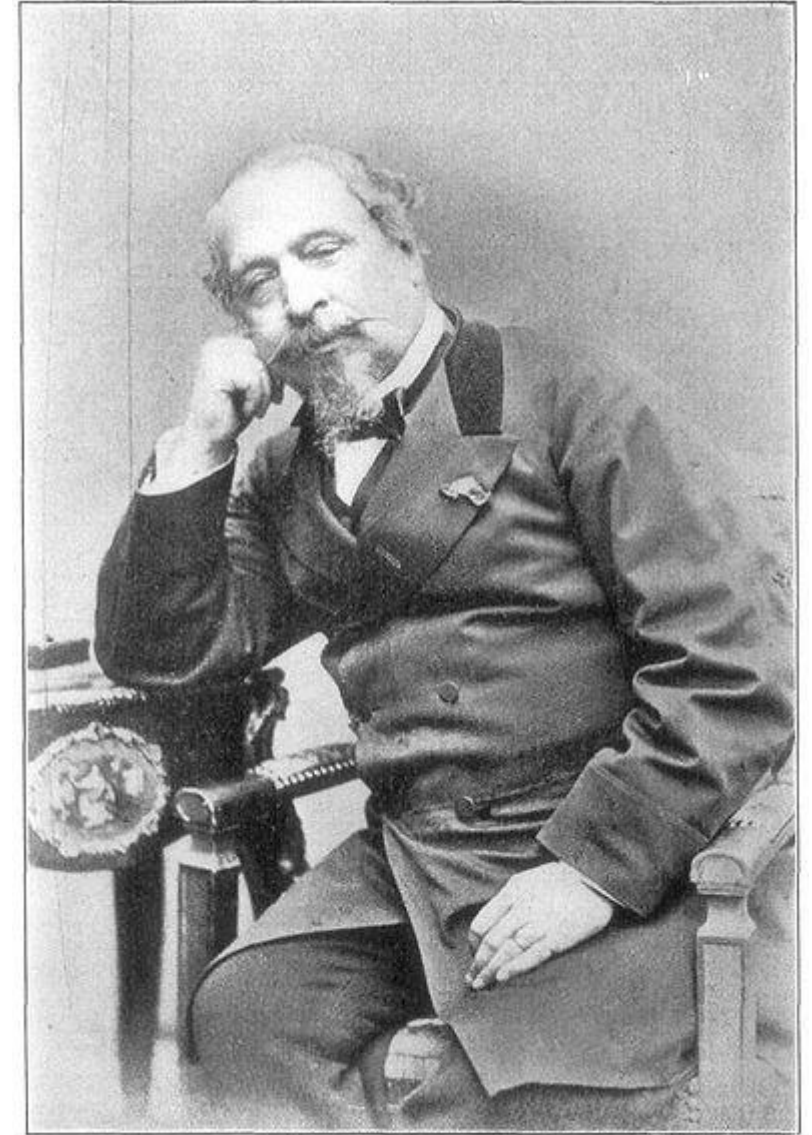


**Philippe d'Orléans and his brother
Robert as officers of the Union
Army in 1861-62**



Emperor Napoleon III (1808-1873)

Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Napoleon's brother Louis and Josephine's daughter Hortense, was elected President of France in 1848. Unhappy with being limited by the constitution to a single term, he staged a brutal coup d'état to remain in power and, in 1852, declared himself Emperor Napoleon III. The new emperor and his family often posed for photographs appearing more relaxed and wearing more casual attire than in their painted portraits, in the hope that their subjects would find it easier to identify with them. Napoleon III undertook steps to modernize France, including the grand reconstruction of Paris. He also increased French influence in Europe, allying with Britain to defeat Russia in the Crimean War, and helping the Italians drive the Austrians out of Italy. His attempt to impose a French-allied monarchy on Mexico ended in disaster. The Emperor's reign ended in 1870, as a result of defeat at the Battle of Sedan in the Franco-Prussian War. When news reached Paris that Napoleon III had surrendered, the legislature voted to depose him and proclaimed the Third Republic. After a short spell as a Prussian prisoner of war, Napoleon III went into exile with his family in England. He died at Chislehurst in Kent in 1873, age 64.



From a photograph
LOUIS NAPOLEON III.

Napoleon III and his family in the 1860s



Napoleon III and his family in exile in England in 1872, by W&D Downey

Eugénie, Empress of the French, photographed by Gustave Le Gray in 1856 when she was 30

Eugénie, Empress of the French, photographed by Gustave Le Gray in 1856 when she was 30

The last Empress of the French was Spanish Countess Eugénie de Montijo. In 1834, her family was forced to seek refuge in Paris, where she received most of her education. President Louis-Napoleon met her in 1849 and was struck by her beauty. He married her in 1853, shortly after becoming Emperor. In 1856, their only child, Louis-Napoléon, Prince Imperial, was born. Eugénie brought decorum and style to the role of Empress, acted as an advisor to her husband, and served as regent when he was absent from France. After the fall of the Empire, the imperial family went into exile in England. Eugénie was later allowed to return to France. She died while visiting relatives in Madrid in 1920 at the age of 94.



Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, Prince Imperial (1856-1879)

Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte, otherwise known as Louis-Napoléon, Prince Imperial, was born at the Tuileries Palace in Paris. He was doted upon by his parents, Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie. From an early age, he took an interest in a military career. In 1870, he accompanied his father to the front in the Franco-Prussian War. When the war started to go against France, the Prince Imperial was smuggled across the border to Belgium, and from there to England, where he was reunited with his parents after the fall of the Second Empire. In 1872, Louis-Napoléon entered the Royal Military Academy, graduating with a commission as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Keen to see action, he pressured the British government to allow him to participate in the Anglo-Zulu War in South Africa. Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli refused the request, but Queen Victoria intervened and Louis-Napoléon was given permission to go. In 1879, he was killed in a skirmish with a group of Zulus at the age of 23.

